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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A REGIONAL PROJECT OF
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

IPF:(1992-96) $11 090 000
(RLA/91/G31) - Patagonian Coastal Management Plan

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	24 March 1993
Expected duration:	Three years
Proposed executing agency:	UNDP/OPS
Proposed implementing agency:	Fundacion Patagonia Natural
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$2 800 000 Source of funds: IPF
Total UNDP budget:	$2 800 000

Project background

The coast of Patagonia is one of the longest remaining stretches of relatively pristine coast and spectacular wildlife in the world. Stretching nearly 3,000 km, the area is comprised of beaches, cliffs, islands, points, and bays washed by a cold marine current whose nutrients support great schools of fish, squid and other wildlife. Characterized by its enormous biomass and the interdependent relationship of its sea mammals, birds, marine fishes, and invertebrates, the Patagonian coastal zone is one of the temperate areas of the world most vulnerable to long-term global change.

This seaboard is also one of the most biologically productive coastal ecosystems in the world and of great economic importance to Argentina. Much of Patagonia's revenue is based on the use of the coastal resources by fishing, tourism and oil production. The southwest Atlantic fishery has become the fastest growing commercial fishery on earth; the spectacular aggregations of Magellanic penguins, right whales, elephant seals and sea lions have converted Patagonia into a world class focus for ecotourism; and two mostly on-shore oil producing areas supply part of the region's revenue. Yet, at the present time, the Patagonian coastal zone is neither understood nor managed as the single interdependent, integrated ecosystem it really is. To undertake coastal management in Patagonia, UNDP assistance was requested under the present approval.

Description of project

The long-term objective of the project is to preserve Patagonia's bioadversity by ensuring the sustainable management of its coastal resources through the development of a Patagonian Coastal Management Plan. By strengthening institutions, developing human resources and contributing valuable environmental information for decision-making related to management, the project will enhance existing capacities, integrate effective government

[1/] This Fact Sheet reflects the status of the project/revision at the time it was approved by the Action Committee; modifications to the project/revision may have occurred subsequently.

action and facilitate a broad-based community commitment to sustaining the biological diversity of this productive, economically important and interdependent ecosystem.

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) strengthen management techniques and legislation on coastal resources for biodiversity protection; (b) establish a participatory process involving the three Provinces, the general public and private enterprise, coordinating information among the different sectors within each provincial administration and with other technical areas of the project, in the development of a functional and regularly updated management plan for the Pantagonian coastal zone; (c) strengthen the institutional, technical and managerial capacities of agencies involved in coastal resource management, along with the continuous provision of regularly updated data to resource administrations; and (d) increase community participation in planning discussions for the sustainable management of coastal resources.

Project activities will generate: (1) precise and updated information on existing coastal biodiversity and natural resource use in the Patagonian Coast; (2) zoning charts depicting biologically sensitive areas, with recommendations for minimizing impacts; (3) complete review of the legislative framework guiding coastal resources, with recommendations for effective legislation and regulations concerning biodiversity protection and resource management; (4) a Coastal Management Plan; (5) recommendations for a multi-sectoral, interprovincial Coastal Zone Management Unit to oversee coastal management; (6) sustained revenue generating strategies for resource conservation by government and NGO's; (7) procedures for reducing the impact of development activities on biodiversity (e.g. fishing, tourism, seaweed and guano harvesting, oil urban and industrial pollution mitigation); (8) trained personnel in agencies responsible for coastal zone management; (9) an accessible data base centralizing all existing information and on-going research on coastal resources and their interactions with economic activities; (10) upgraded monitoring systems for improved law enforcement; (11) greater public awareness of the importance of protecting coastal biodiversity; and (12) active community participation in coastal zone management and planning.

Inputs

UNDP will provide a subcontract for six work-months of international expertise to assess options for revenue-generation strategies for long-term biodiversity protection, 308 work-months of national experts in the fields of wildlife, fisheries, tourism, pollution and education, 110 work-months of in-country training in wildlife, tourism and fisheries management, and pollution monitoring; personnel for external evaluations; equipment and support costs by OPS.

Financial data

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Personnel	100 000
Subcontract	2 204 900
Equipment	257 400
F.O. support costs	79 300
OPS support costs	158 500
Total	2 800 000

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
BRAZIL

IPF:(1992-96) $14 183 000

(BRA/90/021) - Integrated System for Forestry Fire Prevention and Control (Supplementary Assistance)

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	17 March 1993
Expected duration:	Five years and six months
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Environment
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$3 390 000 Source of funds: IPF
Previous UNDP contribution:	$ 760 200
Total UNDP budget:	$4 150 200

Project background

Forest fires and burnings are the major cause of natural ecosystems destruction, soil fertility loss, greenhouse gases emissions, and innumerable socioeconomic losses in Brazil. The average area burnt during the last five years was 30 million hectares. The regions mostly damaged are not only the Amazonian and Atlantic rainforests but also the savannah and shrubland vegetation locally known as "cerrado" located in the agricultural frontier in the Central and West regions of the country.

In 1989 a National System for Fire Prevention and Control was created within the IBAMA to start actions concerning the assessment and control of the problem. Due to the significant lack of national experience in the area, the Government requested UNDP assistance to create a national capacity to carry out initial actions at the federal level. As a result project the above-mentioned project was started in January 1991. The project has until now provided consultancies in fire management, remote sensing, fire training, fire prevention and others; and has also established a system for fire monitoring through satellites, facilitated the signature of agreements with the U.S. Forest Service, as well as provided initial training of IBAMA's personnel.

A Fire Managerial and Operational Plan was also conceived and formulated during this phase and involves many institutions at the state and federal levels that are increasingly committed with forest fires prevention and control. A number of new technical and managerial issues have been identified during project implementation requiring technical cooperation, mainly due to the vast dimensions of the fire problem. Therefore, the Government is requesting further UNDP assistance to increase training substantially, provide the technical assistance necessary to establish the National System for Wildfires and

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Burnings Prevention, formulate a National Programme for the sector, and strengthen the assistance at the state level and the work in priority regions and pilot areas.

Description of project

The long-term objective of the project is to reduce social, economic and environmental losses caused by burning and wildland fires through the establishment of the National System of Forest Fire Prevention and Control. This objective is included in the third area of the Fifth Country Programme: "Environment and Development".

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) strengthen the capacity of IBAMA to effectively coordinate and implement the activities of the National System for Wildland Fires and Burnings Prevention and Control; (b) obtain technical and scientific information on fire behaviour and its effects to assist in fire prevention, combat and management actions; and (c) establish training programmes to improve the technical capacity of the federal and state institutions to prevent, control and combat burnings and wildland fires.

The main outputs will include: (1) a Federal Training Programme and State Training Units established (courses with 700 participants); (2) eight Fire Monitoring State Centers in operation; (3) 12 Conservation Units structured for fire prevention; (4) a National Programme for forest fires and burnings; (5) a System of Controlled Burnings Authorization implemented; (6) a System of Continuous Fire Monitoring improved; and (7) one Fire Laboratory installed. By the end of the project it is expected that the IBAMA and state institutions responsible for forest fires will be prepared to act in fire and burnings prevention, monitoring and combat at the management, technical, scientific and operational levels.

Inputs

UNDP will provide 43 work-months of international consultancies: approximately 330 work-months of national consultancies; meteorological, geoprocessing, communication, audiovisual and computer equipment; fire control equipment for training and demonstration activities; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	1 622 000
Subcontract	30 000
Training	558 000
Equipment	1 037 000
Miscellaneous	143 000
Total	3 390 000

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